

# Newport Mercury

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## The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—  
**JOHN P. SANBORN,**  
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the State, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto of four columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected intelligence and valuable facts and figures. It is published every day except on Sundays, and is sent free to all subscribers. It is also published in a condensed form, in a small pocket size, for the convenience of those who are away from home. It is a valuable paper to all who are interested in the progress of the State and the world.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

**GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 6.** Order United American Mechanics, Charles E. Clarke, Councilor; W. H. C. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets every Monday evening.  
**COMMODORE COMMANDERY No. 19, People's Five Star Regent Order.** John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.  
**EXETER LODGE No. 48, I. O. O. F., Geo. E. Chase, Noble Grand; Wm. H. Moore, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.**  
**MALDEN LODGE No. 88, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goldard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.**  
**THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. E. McMahon, President; J. J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month.**  
**FRANKLIN LODGE No. 330, K. of H., H. D. Taylor, Henry R. Lawton, Reporter; C. H. Chase, Noble Grand; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.**  
**KNOWLES LODGE No. 11, K. of L., Julius G. Lutz, Chancellor; Herbert L. Marsh, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.**  
**DAVIDSON LODGE No. 2, U. R. K. of O., Sir Knight Captain, John H. Wetmore, Daniel P. Ball, Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.**

## Local Matters.

### A Warm Spell.

The weather this week has been exceptionally warm for Newport, the mercury keeping well up in the 80s and, according to some thermometers, not infrequently going above the 90 mark. "This is the worst I've ever experienced," has been a common expression among the natives, but to the thousands of strangers who have visited us during the week it has proved "cool and refreshing" notwithstanding. Our hotels and boarding houses have become well filled by persons driven out of office far warmer than Newport and our bathing beach and street cars have been peopled from morning till evening by strangers who have "just run down for a day's breathing spell." It has undoubtedly been the longest spell of real warm weather that a July has given Newport in several years at least, but if next month is to be as much warmer than this has been as last August was warmer than last July it won't be many days before we shall be looking back upon this week as one of refreshing breezes.

### A Death Caused by the Heat.

John O'Brien, an employer at the Old Colony freight depot, was overcome by the heat Tuesday afternoon and was taken to his home on Wanton avenue where he died a few hours later. The deceased was formerly a ship's corporal at the training station, a position which his discharge shows him to have filled to the satisfaction of his superiors. He had been at work for the Old Colony but a few days, since the shipment of potatoes began. He was about 33 years of age.

### Red Men's Council Meeting.

The Great Sun Council of the Great Council of Rhode Island, will hold its annual session with King Philip Tribe of Providence on the 9th inst., sturgeon moon, G. S. D. 401 (Aug. 8, 1892). Weat Shasitt Tribe, No. 6, of this city, will be represented by Great Senior Sagamore J. L. Peckham, Great Representative J. H. Barney, Past Sachems Henry C. Burdick, A. L. Gilman and Geo. W. Valentine. At 2 o'clock P. M. a banquet will be provided for all the representatives.

Newport has had some rather mild weather this week. Probably the heat has approximated to that felt all over the country, but to read the papers abroad one would think that this place had been a veritable furnace all the week. The facts in the case are that there has been little or no sickness from the heat and only one death can be attributed to the warm weather. Probably Newport during the past week has been the most comfortable place in the land.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Shove, of Fall River, have been at the Kay street house this week.

Judge and Mrs. J. G. Topham have been spending the past week at Fields Point.

### Cottage Entertainments.

This has been a week of much sociability with the cottagers, the very warm weather notwithstanding. Dining and luncheon, driving and yachting, and even polo, tennis, and dancing have appeared upon the general programme. Among those who have entertained at dinner may be mentioned Mr. T. F. Cushing, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. William Gamwell, Miss C. O. Jones, Mr. Buchanan Whitrop (at Gooseberry Island), Mrs. Slater, Mrs. G. W. Butts, Jr., Mrs. David King, Mr. Gordon McKay, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. E. T. Potter, Mrs. Thos. Hitchcock, Mr. Smith Child, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. E. P. Tinker, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. A. Havemeyer (dinner-dance in honor of Prince Bismarck of Austria), Mrs. J. P. Kernehan, Miss Berryman, Mr. H. Astor Carey, Col. George R. Peabody, Mr. G. M. Touker, Mrs. Addison Thomas, Mrs. Geo. B. DeForest, and Mrs. Henry T. Stancie. Luncheons have been given by Mrs. Chas. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. J. J. Post, Mrs. E. R. Wharton, Mrs. G. B. DeForest, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., Mrs. C. N. Beach, Mrs. Thos. Hitchcock, Mrs. William Gamwell, Mrs. Geo. L. Rives and others, and Miss Leary gave one of her delightful musicales.

### The Messrs. Wright Released.

Messrs. John D. and Samuel D. Wright, who were turned over to the Massachusetts authorities last week to answer to a charge of assault with intent to kill, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE MERCURY, were released Tuesday on bail of \$2,500 each with Mr. Horatio Smith, of Fall River, as surety, and they returned to Newport Tuesday night. Alderman Waters, of this city, has taken a deep interest in this case from the beginning, the Messrs. Wright having formerly been in his employ, and it was through his personal exertions that the young men were able to secure bail, from the fact that the accepted bondsmen must be a resident of Massachusetts. Captain Waters went to Fall River and, securing Mr. Smith as bondsman, the two went to New Bedford and thence to Edgartown where they obtained their object. The Messrs. Wright and their friends naturally feel very grateful toward Captain Waters who proved the friend in need.

### Base Ball.

The Pacific base ball nine of this city went to Rocky Point Thursday and beat the Woodbines to the tune of 7 to 1 for a purse of \$50. Next Thursday the Pacifics will play the Berkleys at Crescent Beach.

Gladding Brothers' steamer Spy took a party of twenty-eight up to Tiverton Thursday for a shore dinner. The party left here at 10 o'clock and returned at 5, reporting an excellent trip. This commodious little steamer is lying here for the summer and may be chartered for excursions similar to the above at a very reasonable figure.

Messrs. H. Astor Carey and Wm. R. Travers will begin their public coach line between this city and Tiverton next Monday. The coach will leave the Casino on Bellevue avenue daily, Sundays excepted, at noon and return at 4:30 in the afternoon, changing horses twice each way. The project promises to be very popular with our summer people.

Mrs. Jenness-Miller delivered her lecture on Artistic and Healthful Dress at the Casino Tuesday morning before a fair sized audience composed largely of ladies. Her remarks and illustrations were full of interest even to those who did not agree with her views and her eloquence and graceful manners were highly complimented by her hearers.

The lawn party given this week by the Young People's Society of the First Baptist church, on the church grounds, Spring street, was a most pleasing success both socially and financially. The grounds were very tastefully arranged, the refreshments and other salable attractions were of the best, and the attendance was large.

The report of General Secretary Gillett of the Newport Young Men's Christian Association, for the year ending June 30 last, shows a total membership of 778 as follows: Limited, 125; full, 74; contributing women, 73; friends, 15; men, 311; churches, 7; juniors, 35; and women's auxiliary, 135.

Mrs. Briggs and Master John Briggs, the family of Lieutenant John Briggs, U. S. N., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Blakeley on Bay View avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edds, of Brooklyn, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hazard on Bay View avenue this week.

Mr. Stacy Brown and Miss Phebe Bradford sailed from Liverpool for New York on the Umbria last Wednesday.

### Polo Season Opened.

The Newport polo season was formally opened Saturday afternoon and will be continued until September, three afternoons a week—Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Captain Blake, the efficient and genial superintendent of the Westchester Club, has had the grounds put in first class condition and will see that they are kept so.

The matches are being well contested and the large attendance of cottagers shows that the interest in the sport this season will be fully equal to that of the past.

The rules of the game are the same as heretofore: Three periods of actual playing, with ten minutes rest between each period and two minutes after each goal. The teams on Saturday were made up as follows: Yellows—C. C. Baldwin, H. P. Whitney, and Messrs. Taylor; Blues—August Belmont, J. A. Burden, Jr., and R. L. Agassiz. The match was won by the Yellows 6 to 1.

Two schooners spent Sunday afternoon on Providence Island. The William S. Douglass, of New York, from Bangor for Fall River with lumber, was beached there Saturday morning because of severe leak, and the John Paul, a four-master, also for Fall River, was accidentally grounded Sunday morning during a dense fog. The latter vessel was hauled off at high tide without damage, while the former required the services of Captain Waters, but was also floated Wednesday and towed into Fall River.

The annual clambake of the Middletown M. E. church will be held at Southwick's Grove next Wednesday and there will be conveyances from Washington square to the grove for the accommodation of persons wishing to attend from Newport. The bake given at Bristol Ferry last Wednesday by the Portsmouth church was not attended by many of our citizens, probably on account of the extreme heat.

The Sunday school of St. George's church held its annual picnic Wednesday at Southwick's Grove. The day was most too warm for the comfort of those having the work to do, but it was clear and dry and the children thought it perfection. About 150 went out to the Grove in drags leaving here at 9 o'clock in the morning and returning at 5 in the afternoon.

Mr. S. S. Sands, one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange and well known in Newport summer society, died at his residence at New Hamburg, N. Y., Sunday. His son, Mr. S. S. Sands, Jr., whose tragic death by being thrown from his horse in 1889 so shocked his Newport friends, was his son.

Rev. Mr. Howes, the new pastor of the Second Baptist church, and family are occupying one of Mr. James T. Hazard's new cottages on Equality Park place where they received a call Tuesday evening from a number of the church people. The evening was very pleasantly spent.

His Honor, Mayor Honey, has designated Spring wharf, City wharf and the Elm street city pier as places for public bathing between the hours of 5 A. M. and 9 P. M., his official notice of which fact will be found in another column.

The beginning of the new Kinsley Block of the Aqueduct National Bank gives evidence of being a very handsome building. Work is progressing with a good degree of rapidity on the same.

The members of Epworth League of Trinity M. E. church, Providence, made an excursion to Newport Wednesday. There were about 400 in the party and a very pleasant time was enjoyed.

The Howell torpedo was given a successful trial at the Torpedo station Tuesday for the inspection of Lieutenant von Heese, military attaché of the German legation.

Count de Spangenberg, Count de la Devonne and Madame La Contesse de la Devonne, formerly Andersons, the Marquis du Croisic have been guests at the Ocean House this week.

Light battery B, Major Cushing, commanding, spent Monday at the Bryer farm, guests of Mr. H. Astor Carey. It was a thoroughly enjoyable time for all concerned.

Mr. H. H. Cook and family, who have been at their cottage on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs, are spending a week at Lenox.

Rev. J. G. McCormick of New York, is visiting his brother, Councilman M. A. McCormick, on Dearborn street.

The pulpit at All Saint's chapel will be occupied tomorrow by Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter of New York.

The Newport Laundry Company's building, recently destroyed by fire, is being rapidly rebuilt.

Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist singer, has been at the Ocean House this week.

No one is complaining of "a cold July" this year.

### Yacht Alva Sunk in Collision.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's palatial steam yacht Alva was run down and sunk off Pollock Rip lightship in Vineyard Sound Sunday morning, by steamer H. P. Dimock of the Metropolitan Company, plying between Boston and New York. The yacht, which left Bar Harbor Saturday afternoon for Newport, had been anchored upon reaching Pollock Rip light to await the lifting of a dense fog, and was at anchor when run into by the Dimock shortly after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Vanderbilt, the owner of the yacht, and his guests, Messrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Geo. B. DeForest, Louis Webb, W. S. Hoyt, and Frank Riggs, were all asleep at the time of the accident, as were also half the crew, and they had barely time to make their escape and get aboard the Dimock before the Alva went to the bottom.

As to who was to blame for the accident does not appear to be yet determined, the officers of each steamer very naturally charging those of the other with the responsibility, but one fact seems to have been fully demonstrated and that is that Captain Morrison is a thoroughly cool and reliable executive in the hour of danger and that his crew is perfectly disciplined. Had it been otherwise the sinking of the Alva would more than likely have included the loss of human life.

The officers of the Dimock claim that the Alva lay directly across the channel, the regular course for all vessels, which they say she had no right to do; that the Dimock was running at half speed, with a sharp lookout; that the first sound of the Alva's bell to reach their ears was followed almost instantly by a sight of her through the thick mist, and that the signal to reverse the engine was immediately followed by the crash.

The passengers and crew of the Alva were received on board the Dimock and taken to Boston from which place they came on to Newport.

The Dimock was found to be damaged about \$5,000, and she is now being repaired at the Atlantic Works, East Boston. The Merritt Wrecking Company of New York sent their tug Rescue to the scene of the accident Tuesday in charge of Captain Sharp. The Alva lies in about 30 feet of water, but it is doubtful if she can be raised.

The Alva was built by Harlan & Houghsworth at Wilmington, Delaware, and launched October 14, 1889. She measured 401 tons net and was 253 feet in length overall, and 232 feet on the water line; extreme beam 32.03 feet; extreme draught 18.08 feet. Her hull was built entirely of the finest quality of steel. She is fitted with three cylinder compound engines. The high-pressure cylinder is 32 inches in diameter, and the low-pressure cylinders each 45 inches in diameter, with a piston stroke of 42 inches. There are two steel boilers 17 feet in diameter and 10 feet long. The propeller is of manganese bronze, has four blades and weighs 10,000 pounds.

### Newport Man wanted on a Charge of Murder.

Investigation into the murder in Providence last week of Anthony Haswell, the real estate man, has led to the suspicion that D. D. Sullivan, formerly of this city and well known as "Yankee Dan," was one of the principals in the crime, and Detective Parker has been diligently searching for him all the week. Sullivan has spent most of his time for the past several years in Fall River and Providence, and little is known here of how he has conducted himself, but those who knew him best before he left Newport are loath to believe him capable of murder.

The evidence in the case associates with Sullivan in the crime one Martin Dalton of Fall River, who, at last accounts, was also at large.

We are in receipt of a handsome programme of a Free Organ Recital given at the Plymouth Congregational church in Minneapolis on the 28th by Prof. J. Warren Andrews, formerly of this city, who is the organist of the western church. Prof. Andrews ranks number one in his profession, and his organ recitals, of which he has given many, draw crowded houses from the best people of Minneapolis.

The well known firm of Young Brothers has dissolved. Mr. H. H. Young retiring, and the business, dating from the first of August, will be conducted by Alderman D. E. Young.

The Brown University Glee Club came down from Providence Tuesday night and Wednesday morning gave one of their delightful concerts at the Casino.

Ex-Senator Addison S. Hopkins, of Burlington, and Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, have been in town this week.

Miss Harriet Chalmers, of Stockton, Cal., is in town a guest of Miss Nettie L. Titus on Broadway.

Mr. Brown, of Illinois, is visiting Mrs. Wm. B. Bliss on Marlboro' and Farewell streets.

### Target Practice in the Harbor.

The action of the City Council at its last meeting, taken upon the petition of C. H. Caswell and other citizens, requesting the Secretary of War to countermand orders for heavy gun practice at Fort Adams, has been replied to through His Excellency Gov. Brown. It would seem by this reply that the War Department considers it has all the rights in the matter and that the practice is necessary to the efficiency of the garrison. In closing Secretary Atkins says:

"The target practice at Fort Adams extends over a very short period of each year, the time is carefully selected so as to cause the least annoyance and apprehension to citizens, and it is believed in view of these facts that the patriotism of yacht owners and the good will of the citizens of Newport will lend them to assist rather than hamper the government in its efforts to render effective the defenses of Narragansett bay."

The Rhode Island Yacht Club's sixth annual regatta was sailed Monday off the Club House at Pawtuxet. Before the start Vice Commodore P. F. Sands' sloop Ulva, and Mr. H. F. Lippitt's sloop, Manquita grounded owing to the extreme low tide, but were soon floated, and won second and third places respectively in Class A, for the Commodore's cup. Commodore Austin's Verena was the winner of the cup. The catboat race, Class B, was won by Rarus, and the special race was declared off, the Rahnee alone crossing the line.

Mr. W. Clarke Noble, the sculptor, spent Sunday in Newport. He reports that his statue of Dr. Channing, which is to grace Tour Park, in front of Channing Memorial church in this city, is now being cast and will be set and ready for dedication early in the autumn.

The band concert at Tour Park on Tuesday evening was pronounced the best of the season. This is saying much, for all the concerts of the Newport band have been exceptionally fine.

John Knower, of New York, has sold his Newport estate, on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs, together with all the furnishings, etc., to Sarah Knower French, also of New York, for \$1, etc.

Geo. W. Carr, of this city, who keeps a record of the weather, says that Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week have been the hottest days Newport has seen since 1874.

Mrs. Paron Stevens of New York, who returned from Europe last week, has arrived at her summer residence, Marietta Villa, on Bellevue avenue for the season.

The first of the Newport county drag hunts for the season will take place next Tuesday, the meet being at Coddingtown Point.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. A. Havemeyer, parents of Mrs. Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Brown, of Norwich, Conn., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. C. M. Cole, on Broadway.

Miss Wallie Hertgen, daughter of Mr. Carl Hertgen, formerly of this city, is in town, the guest of Miss M. Callaghan.

The work of laying the stone for the new Presbyterian church on Broadway has begun and is progressing rapidly.

Mr. W. B. Lawrence and family, of Flushing, L. I., are at Muenchinger's, on Bellevue avenue, for the season.

Mrs. W. K. Thorn has returned from Europe and is at her cottage on Narragansett avenue for the season.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and child, and Mrs. Nevins, Mrs. Blaine's mother, are at Jarretstown for August.

Rev. S. J. Barrows, editor of the Christian Register, officiated at Channing Memorial church Sunday.

The several private bass stands on Bateman's point are yielding good sport for their owners just now.

Mr. Ward McAllister is expected at the Lyman cottage on LeRoy avenue, next Monday for the season.

Mr. Wm. E. Bailey has been in town for a few days, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Treys.

About 700 people came to Newport on the Old Colony excursion from Boston last Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Mumford, of Providence, has been visiting Newport friends this week.

Mr. Arthur Leary of New York, has joined his sister at the Paul cottage on Mill street.

Mr. John G. Weaver, Sr., has been confined to his house this week by serious illness.

The City Council will hold its regular August meeting next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Carl Jurgens has returned from his European trip.

### Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Mr. A. O'D Taylor has rented for the summer season Colonel Honey's furnished cottage corner of Frances street and Everett Place to Mrs. Courtney O'Donnell of New York.

Nicholas B. Alger has sold his Long wharf property to Bradford Newman for \$1, etc.

DeBolt, Hunter & Eldridge have rented the Chandler cottage on Cliff avenue, for Mrs. H. W. Nicholson, to Count Devonne for the balance of the season.

Mr. A. O'D Taylor has rented for the summer season, Miss Atkinson's furnished cottage on Hoffman Place, to Mr. John Abdelchaver of New York. Mr. Abdelchaver is a native of Damascus, in Syria.

Simon Hazard has sold for David and Margaret Hamilton their cottage on Hoffman Place to Neil McLeann, of McLeann Bros., on private terms. Mr. Hazard sold this house about four months ago for Mr. Stephen S. Fludd to the present grantors.

Mr. A. O'D Taylor has sold for Mrs. Margaret Brady of Providence, the shore lot of about 2,400 feet on Lee's wharf with valuable harbor privileges to Patrick H. Walsh. This wharf is a continuation of Young street, at the west end of Thames street.

Simon Hazard has sold for J. M. K. Southwick and others their lot on the southerly side of Battery street, containing 5,000 square feet of land, to Wm. J. Christmas and wife. It is understood that Mr. Christmas will improve his property by erecting a two-tenement house at an early date.

### Is It Another Pole War?

The Newport Illuminating Company are encountering considerable trouble in supplying their several customers from the new station. The running of electric light wires on the same poles as carry the telephone wires greatly interferes, it is claimed, with the efficiency of the telephone service, and it is also claimed by many, would, if allowed, endanger the lives of users of telephones on such lines, while to abandon the telephone poles the Illuminating Company, if it is to supply its customers with the light, must erect a line of its own, and the erection of another line of poles means trouble with the abutters.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Lee, formerly of this city, but now of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Clara B., daughter of Mr. S. B. Dawley, took place Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents on Franklin street. Rev. James Craig, of the First Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Lee will make their home in Joliet.

Mr. Raverdy Travers, youngest son of the late Mr. William R. Travers, died in New York Sunday and his remains were brought here for interment in the family lot in the Island Cemetery. Services were held at Belmont chapel Wednesday morning.

Schooner Lizzie W. Hannum, direct from the West Indies, lies at Kinsley's wharf with a cargo of handsome shells, coral, sponges, etc., which the public is invited to inspect and purchase.

### JAMESTOWN.

The Town Council held its regular monthly meeting Monday evening. A petition to water Caution avenue as far as the Knowles cottage, occupied by Mrs. Kennedy, was referred to C. T. Cottrell with power to act. The deed of Friendship street was received and approved and the thoroughfare declared a public highway. Councilman Smith was authorized to purchase an umbrella for the driver's seat on the watering cart. The tax collector was instructed to have 600 tax books for 1892 and 200 postal cards printed. Pelleg Brown was allowed increased pay for lighting the street lamps because of additional lamps recently added. An ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles on any of the sidewalks of the town, was passed, the penalty for each and every offence being fixed at not less than two and not more than twenty dollars. C. T. Cottrell was appointed coroner, vice T. C. Watson declined. Bills were allowed and ordered paid as follows: James Walker, \$17.40; Heller & Loomis, \$17.50; Thomas D. Wright, \$20.00; Peleg P. Brown, Jr., \$3.75; Peleg P. Brown, Jr., \$3.75; Daily Observer, \$1.75; Alonzo Teft, \$7.50; D. Brown & Co., \$11; Mercury Office, \$3.50. In the court of probate Mr. George C. Carr was appointed administrator on the estate of the late William Magill, Thomas G. Carr, C. E. B. Carr and Edward N. Hammond being appointed appraisers. James Walker, \$17.40; Heller & Loomis, \$17.50; Thomas D. Wright, \$20.00; Peleg P. Brown, Jr., \$3.75; Peleg P. Brown, Jr., \$3.75; Daily Observer, \$1.75; Alonzo Teft, \$7.50; D. Brown & Co., \$11; Mercury Office, \$3.50. In the court of probate Mr. George C. Carr was appointed administrator on the estate of the late William Magill, Thomas G. Carr, C. E. B. Carr and Edward N. Hammond being appointed appraisers. James Walker, \$17.40; Heller & Loomis, \$17.50; Thomas D. Wright, \$20.00; Peleg P. Brown, Jr., \$3.75; Peleg P. Brown, Jr., \$3.75; Daily Observer, \$1.75; Alonzo Teft, \$7.50; D. Brown & Co., \$11; Mercury Office, \$3.50. In the court of probate Mr. George C. Carr was appointed administrator on the estate of the late William Magill, Thomas G. Carr, C. E. B. Carr and Edward N. Hammond being appointed appraisers.

Miss Kate Wetherell, of Philadelphia, died very suddenly last Tuesday morning at the Gardner House where she had been a regular summer guest for several years. She had been subject to heart trouble for a long time and had been warned by her physician of the seriousness of her complaint. Her remains were taken to Philadelphia Thursday night.

The hotels are well filled with guests and the outlook for August is that the accommodations on the island will be taxed to their utmost.

### CLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by JAM. B. C. SWAN.

Nero, VI Emperor of Rome.

Concluded.

As in a corrupt body, full of malignant humor, the first pain that appears draws on the rest, discloses old sores and strains, and agitates all that is unsound in the body; so in a government, when it is universally diseased, the first disorder endangers a dissolution of the whole. For the first attempt of Vindex, not only caused the revolt of the armies in Spain, but shortly after that of the legions in Germany, and other places, all unanimously declaring against the present Emperor. Upon which news, Nero being at dinner, in a desperate fury tore the letters, overturned the table, dashed two crystal cups of great value on the ground, and casting off all care of his own preservation, called for poison, which he might have swallowed to his condition, and then repaired to the Serravallo gardens. From thence he dispatched the freed men, in whom he had most confidence, to prepare his fleet at Ostia; then sounding the minds of the tribunes and centurions of his guards, and finding them unwilling to accompany him, and one of them to ask him, "Whether it was so hard a thing to die, he was quite distracted and confused by his eagerness and intentions, and he could not resolve whether he should address himself to the Patibulum, whom he had lately obliged, or to Galba in a supplicatory manner; or whether he should put himself in deep mourning, appear publicly before the Rostra, and with all possible humility and dejection implore the peoples forgiveness for what was past, and if they were inflexible, to beg the government of Egypt, which he had promised to do, but fearing the people should tear him in pieces, before he got to the place, he deferred the matter till the next morning; but awaking at midnight, and understanding that his guards were retired, he leaped out of bed, and sent about for some of his friends; from whom receiving no answer, he went to their lodgings himself, with two or three others. Thus the great council of the world, lately adorned as a God, by thousands of friends, soldiers, and servants, now as a common page stood knocking at doors, finding all shut against his unfortunate state. And now destitute of all assistance and advice from friends, he returned back, where, finding his chamber rifled, his servants fled, and his poison removed, he sought for Spicilius, a gladiator, or some other to be slain by him; but finding none, he cried, "Then I have neither friend nor foe, and as desperately thrown himself into the river Tiber; but making a sudden stop, and desiring some secret place, a little to recollect his reason, and reexamining his courage, Phao, his freed man, offered his house four miles distant in the country, which Nero accepted; and so accompanied by four men, of whom Spicilius was one, he fled away secretly, appraised, and worse mounted, hiding his face with a handkerchief. In his journey he was infinitely dismayed by a violent trembling of the earth, and prodigious flashes of lightning; and passing by the camp, he heard a great noise of soldiers cursing him, and wishing all good fortune and prosperity to Galba. After which, to prevent all discovery, they forsook the highway, crept through briars and bushes, as into a thicket of reeds, on the back side of Phao's farm-house; where a hole was beaten in the wall, through which Nero crept in like a beast upon all four, casting himself upon a mean pallet in a back room.

During Nero's absence, the senate assembled, and pronounced him a mortal enemy to the State, and condemned him to death. *Mores Majorum*, sending into all parts to find him, and bring him alive; and the emperor, in that posture to be scourged to death, he was so terrified, that he snatched up a couple of daggers; but after feeling their points, with great trembling he put them up again, pretending, that his fatal hour was not yet come. Sometimes he begged, and entreated, that one of them present would instruct him how to die, by killing themselves first; greatly deceiving himself in desiring so odious an example to his subjects, but he failed in his endeavor to staunch the flow of blood; to whom Nero gave no answer, but, "Tis too late, and 'tis thy own fidelity and allegiance with which expressions he expired, his eyes strangely fixed and staring out of his head to the wonderful terror and amazement of all that were present. This was the miserable end of Nero, the sixth Emperor of Rome, who, by his abominable life, had brought upon himself all the cruel misfortunes that could befall a Prince, and upon the State all the dreadful calamities that could arise from unjust tyranny in his life-time, and from intestine convulsions after his death. He reigned thirteen years, seven months, and twenty-eight days; and was by his own act taken off in the prime of his years, being in the 32d year of his age, in which space his cruelties gained him a name odious not only to his subjects, but to all generations, and even to a punishment the greatest that could happen to a Prince in this world. He was the last of the family of the Cæsars which reigned in Rome.

Never was a more universal joy and satisfaction in Rome, than at the death of Nero; all persons came running in to the streets to congratulate one another, with peculiar care on the heads, that as slaves were when their masters first gave them their freedom.

## The Great War Syndicate.

By FRANK R. STOKTON.

Author of "Buckley Grange," "Amos K. Bright," "The Sea Man of Ova," "The Christmas Wreck," "The Lady of the Tiger," "The Late Mrs. Nell," "The Handwritten Note," "The Counting Away of Mrs. Larkin and Mrs. Alabaster," "The Boatman," etc.

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## CHAPTER IV.

The director, the repeller, agreed to release the Lenox the instant her commander would consent to return to port. No answer was made to this proposition, but a dynamite gun on the Lenox was brought to bear upon the syndicate's vessel. Desiring to avoid any complications which might ensue from actions of this sort, the director signalled to move the stern of the Lenox to the windward, which, being quickly done, the gun of the latter bore upon the distant coast.

It was now very plain to the syndicate director that his words could have no effect upon the commander of the Lenox, and he therefore signalled Crab II to tow the United States vessel into port. When the commander of the Lenox saw that his vessel was beginning to move backward he gave instant orders to put on all steam. But this was found to be useless, for when the dynamite gun was about to be fired the engines had been ordered stopped, and the moment that the propeller blades ceased moving the nippers of the crab had been released from their hold upon the stern post, and the propeller blades of the Lenox were gently but firmly seized in a grasp which included the rudder. It was therefore impossible for the engines of the vessel to revolve the propeller, and, unostentatiously, the Lenox was towed, stern foremost, to the breakwater.

The news of this incident created the widest indignation in the United States navy, and throughout the country the condemnation of what was considered the insulting action of the syndicate was general. In foreign countries the affair was the subject of a good deal of comment, but it was also the occasion of much serious consideration, for it proved that one of the syndicate's submerged vessels could, without firing a gun, and without fear of injury to itself, capture a man-of-war and tow it whither it pleased.

The authorities at Washington took instant action on the affair, and as it was quite evident that the contract between the United States and the syndicate had been violated by the Lenox, the commander of that vessel was reprimanded by the secretary of the navy, and rejoined that there should be no repetitions of his offence. But the commander of the Lenox knew that the secretary of the navy was as angry as he was at what had happened, he did not feel his pride to be in any way a disgrace.

It may be stated that the Stockbridge, which had steamed for the open sea as soon as the business which had detained her was completed, did not go outside the cape. When her officers perceived with their glasses that the Lenox was returning to port stern foremost they smiled what had happened, and desiring that their ship should do all her sailing in the natural way, the Stockbridge was put about and steamed bow foremost, to her anchorage behind the breakwater, the commander thanking his stars that for once the Lenox had got ahead of him.

The members of the syndicate were very anxious to remove the unfavorable impression regarding what was called in many quarters their attack upon a United States vessel, and a circular to the public was issued, in which they expressed their deep regret at being obliged to interfere with so many brave officers and men in a moment of patriotic enthusiasm, and explaining how absolutely necessary it was that the Lenox should be removed from a position where a conflict with English line of battle ships would be probable. There were many thinking persons who saw the weight of the syndicate's statements, but the effect of the circular upon the popular mind was not great.

The syndicate was now hard at work making preparations for the grand stroke which had been determined upon. In the whole country, there was scarcely a man whose ability could be made available in their service, and everywhere, in foundries, workshops and ship yards, the construction of their engines of war was being carried on by day and by night. No contracts were made for the delivery of work at certain times; everything was done under the direct supervision of the syndicate and its subordinates; and the work went on with a definiteness and rapidity hitherto unknown in naval construction.

In the midst of the syndicate's labors there arrived off the coast of Canada the first result of Great Britain's preparations for her war with the American syndicate, in the shape of the Adamant, the largest and finest ironclad which had ever crossed the Atlantic, and which had been sent to raise the blockade of the Canadian port by the syndicate's vessels.

This great ship had been especially fitted out to engage in combat with repellers and crabs. As far as possible the peculiar construction of the syndicate's vessels had been carefully studied, and English specialists in the line of naval construction and ordnance had given most earnest consideration to methods of attack and defense most likely to succeed with these novel ships of war. The Adamant was the only vessel which it had been possible to send out in so short a time, and her cruise was somewhat of an experiment. If she should be successful in raising the blockade of the Canadian port, the British admiralty would have but little difficulty in dealing with the American syndicate.

The most important object was to provide a defense against the screw extruding and rudder breaking crabs; and to this end the Adamant had been fitted with what was termed a "stern jacket." This was a great cage of heavy steel plates, which was attached to the stern of the vessel in such a way that it could be raised high above the water, so as to offer no impediment while under way, and which, in time of action, could be

let down so as to surround and protect the rudder and screw propellers, of which the Adamant had two.

This was considered an adequate defense against the nippers of a syndicate crab; but as a means of offense against these almost submerged vessels a novel contrivance had been adopted. From a great boom projecting over the stern, a large ship's cannon was suspended perpendicularly, muzzle downward. This gun could be swung around to the deck hoisted into a horizontal position, loaded with a heavy charge, a wooden plug keeping the load in position when the gun hung perpendicularly.

If a crab should come under the stern of the Adamant, the cannon could be fired directly downward upon her back, and it was not believed that any vessel of the kind could stand many such tremendous shocks. It was not known exactly how ventilation was supplied to the submarine vessels of the syndicate, nor how the occupants were enabled to make the necessary observations during action. When under way the crabs sailed somewhat elevated above the water, but when engaged with an enemy only a small portion of their covering armor could be seen.

It was surmised that under and between some of the scales of this armor there was some arrangement of thick glass, through which the necessary observations could be made; and it was believed that, even if the heavy perpendicular shots did not crush in the roof of a crab, these glasses would be shattered by concussion. Although this might appear a matter of slight importance, it was thought among naval officers it would necessitate the withdrawal of a crab from action.

In consequence of the idea that the crabs were vulnerable between their overlapping plates, some of the Adamant's boats were fitted out with Gatling and machine guns, by which a shower of balls might be sent under the scales, through the glasses and into the body of the crab. In addition to their guns, these boats would be supplied with other means of attack upon the crab.

Of course it would be impossible to destroy these submerged enemies by means of dynamite or torpedoes; for with two vessels in close proximity, the explosion of a torpedo would be as dangerous to the hull of one as to the other. The British admiralty would not allow even the Adamant to explode torpedoes or dynamite bombs under her own stern.

With regard to a repeller, or spring-armed vessel, the Adamant would rely upon her exceptionally powerful armament and upon her great weight and speed. She was fitted with twin screws and engines of the highest power, and it was believed that she would be able to overhaul, run and crush the largest vessel, armored or unarmored, which the syndicate would be able to bring against her. Some of her guns were of immense caliber, firing shot weighing nearly 2,000 pounds and requiring half a ton of powder for each charge. Besides these she carried an unusually large number of large cannon and two dynamite guns. She was so heavily plated and armored as to be proof against any known artillery in the world.

She was a floating fortress, with men enough to make up the population of a town, and with stores, ammunition and coal sufficient to last for a long term of active service. Such was the mighty English battle ship which had come forward to raise the siege of the Canadian port.

The officers of the syndicate were well aware of the character of the Adamant, her armament and her defenses, and had been informed by cable of her time of sailing and probable destination. They sent out Repeller No. 7, with Crabs J and K, to meet her off the Banks of Newfoundland.

This repeller was the largest and strongest vessel that the syndicate had ready for service. In addition to the spring armor with which these vessels were supplied, this one was furnished with a second coat of armor outside the first, the elastic steel ribs of which ran longitudinally and at right angles to those of the inner set. Both coats were furnished with a great number of improved air buffers, and the arrangement of spring armor extended five or six feet beyond the massive steel plates with which the vessel was originally armored. She carried one motor cannon of large size.

One of the crabs was of the ordinary pattern, but Crab K was furnished with a spring armor above the heavy plates of her roof. This had been placed upon her after the news had been received by the syndicate that the Adamant would carry a perpendicular cannon over her stern, but there had not been time enough to fit out another crab in the same way.

When the director in charge of repeller No. 7 first caught sight of the Adamant, and scanned through his glass the vast proportions of the mighty ship which was rapidly steaming toward the coast, he felt that a responsibility rested upon him heavier than any which had yet been borne by an officer of the syndicate, but he did not hesitate in the duty which he had been sent to perform, and immediately ordered the two crabs to advance to meet the Adamant, and to proceed to action according to the instructions which they had previously received. His own ship was kept, in pursuance of orders, several miles distant from the British ship.

As soon as the repeller had been sighted from the Adamant a strict lookout had been kept for the approach of crabs, and when the small exposed portions of the backs of two of these were perceived glistening in the sunlight the speed of the great ship was slackened. The ability of the syndicate's submerged vessels to move suddenly and quickly in any direction had been clearly demonstrated, and although a great ironclad with a ram could run down and sink a crab without feeling the concussion, it was known that it would be perfectly easy for the smaller craft to keep out of the way of its bulky antagonist. Therefore the Adamant did try to ram the crabs, nor to get away from them. Her commander intended, if possible, to run down one or both of them, but he did not propose to do this in the usual way.

As the crabs approached, the stern jacket of the Adamant was let down and the engines were slowed. This stern jacket, when protecting the rudder and propellers, looked very much like the cow catcher of a locomotive, and was capable of being put to a somewhat similar use. It was the intention of the captain of the Adamant, should the crabs at-

tempt to attach themselves to his stern, to suddenly put on all steam, reverse his engines and back upon them, the stern jacket answering as a ram.

The commander of the Adamant had no doubt that in this way he could run into a crab, roll it over in the water, and when it was lying bottom upward, like a floating cask, he could move his ship to a distance and make a target of it. So desirous was this brave and somewhat facetious captain to try his new plan upon a crab that he forebore to fire upon the two vessels of that class which were approaching him. Some of his guns were so mounted that their muzzles could be greatly depressed and aimed at an object in the water not far from the ship. But these were not discharged, and, indeed, the crabs, which were new ones of unusual swiftness, were alongside the Adamant in an incredibly short time and out of the range of these guns.

Crab J was on the starboard side of the Adamant, Crab K was on the port side, and, simultaneously, the two laid hold of her. But they were not directly astern of the great vessel. Each had its nippers fastened to one side of the stern jacket, near the hinge like bolts which held it to the vessel, and on which it was raised and lowered.

In a moment the Adamant began to lean backward, but the only effect of this motion, which soon became rapid, was to swing the crabs around against her sides and carry them with her. As the vessels were thus moving the great pinners of the crabs were twisted with tremendous force, the stern jacket on one side was broken from its bolt, and on the other the bolt itself was drawn out of the side of the vessel. The nippers then opened, and the stern jacket fell from their grasp into the sea, snapping in its fall the chain by which it had been raised and lowered.

This disaster occurred so quickly that few persons on board the Adamant knew what had happened. But the captain, who had seen everything, gave instant orders to go ahead at full speed. The first thing to be done was to get at a distance from those crabs, keep well away from them, and pound them to pieces with his heavy guns.

But the iron screw propellers had scarcely begun to move in the opposite direction before the two crabs, each now lying at right angles with the length of the ship, but neither of them directly astern of her, made a dash with open nippers, and Crab J fastened upon one propeller, while Crab K laid hold of the other. There was a din and crash of breaking metal, two shocks which were felt throughout the vessel, and the shattered and crushed blades of the propellers of the great battle ship were powerless to move her.

The captain of the Adamant, pallid with fury, stood upon the poop. In a moment the crabs would be at his rudder! The great gun, double-shotted and ready to fire, was hanging from its boom over the stern. Crab K, whose roof had the additional protection of spring armor, now moved round so as to be directly astern of the Adamant. Before she could reach the rudder her forward part came under the suspended cannon, and two massive steel shot were driven down upon her with a force sufficient to send them through masses of solid rock, but from the surface of elastic steel springs and air buffers they bounced upward, one of them almost falling on the deck of the Adamant.

The gunners of this piece had been well trained. In a moment the boom was swung around, the cannon reloaded, and when Crab K fixed her nippers on the rudder of the Adamant two more shot came down upon her. As in the first instance she dipped and rolled, but the ribs of her uninjured armor had scarcely sprung back into their places before her nippers turned and the rudder of the Adamant was broken in two and the upper portion dragged from its fastenings; then a quick backward jerk snapped its chains and it was dropped into the sea.

A signal was now sent from Crab J to Repeller No. 7, to the effect that the Adamant had been rendered incapable of steaming or sailing, and that she lay subject to order.

Subject to order or not, the Adamant did not remain passive. Every gun on board which could be sufficiently depressed was made ready to fire upon the crabs should they attempt to get away. Four large boats, furnished with machine guns, grape shot, and with various appliances which might be brought into use on a steel plated roof were lowered from their davits, and immediately began firing upon the exposed portions of the crabs. Their machine guns were loaded with small shells, and if these penetrated under the horizontal plates of a crab, and through the heavy glass which was supposed to be in these interstices, the crew of the submerged craft would be soon destroyed.

The quick eye of the captain of the Adamant had observed through his glass, while the crabs were still at a considerable distance, their protruding air pipes, and he had instructed the officers in charge of the boats to make an especial attack upon these. If the air pipes of a crab could be rendered useless the crew must inevitably be smothered. But the brave captain did not know that the condensed air chambers of the crabs would supply their inmates for an hour or more without recourse to the outer air, and that the air pipes, furnished with valves at the top, were always withdrawn under water during action with an enemy. Nor did he know that the glass blocks under the armor plates of the crabs, which were placed in rubber frames to protect them from concussion above, were also guarded by steel netting from injury by small balls.

Valiantly the boats beset the crabs, keeping up a constant fusillade and endeavoring to throw grape shot over them. If one of these should catch under an overlapping armor plate it could be connected with the steam windlass of the Adamant and a plate might be ripped off of a crab's roof.

But the crabs proved to be much more lively fish than their enemies had supposed. They, as if on a pivot, and darting from side to side, they seemed to be playing with the boats, and not trying to get away from them. The spring armor of Crab K interfered somewhat with its movements and also put it in danger from attacks by grape shot, and it therefore left most of the work to its consort.

Crab J, after darting swiftly in and out among her antagonists for some time, suddenly made a turn, and dashing at one of the boats, ran under it, and rais-

ing it on its gunwale back, rolled it, bottom upward, into the sea. In a moment the crew of the boat were swimming for their lives. They were quickly picked up by two of the other boats, which then deemed it prudent to return to the ship.

But the second officer of the Adamant, who commanded the fourth boat, did not give up the fight. Having noted the spring armor of Crab K, he believed that if he could get a grape shot between its steel ribs he yet might capture the sea monster. For some minutes Crab K contented itself with eluding him; but, tired of this, it turned, and raising its huge nippers almost out of the water, it seized the lower of the boat and gave it a gentle crunch, after which it released its hold and retired. The boat, leaking rapidly through two ragged holes, was rowed back to the ship, which it reached half full of water.

The great battle ship, totally bereft of the power of moving herself, was now rolling in the trough of the sea, and a signal came from the repeller for Crab K to make fast to her and put her head to the wind. This was quickly done, the crab attaching itself to the stern post of the Adamant by a pair of towing nippers. These were projected from the stern of the crab, and were so constructed that the larger vessel did not communicate all its motion to the smaller one, and could not run down upon it.

As soon as the Adamant was brought up with her head to the wind she opened fire upon the repeller. The latter vessel could easily have sailed out of the range of a motionless enemy, but her orders forbade this. Her director had been instructed by the syndicate to expose his vessel to the fire of the Adamant's heavy guns. Accordingly the repeller steamed nearer, and turned her broadside toward the British ship.

Scarcely had this been done when the two great bow guns of the Adamant shook the air with tremendous roars, each hurling over the sea nearly a ton of steel. One of these great shot passed over the repeller, but the other struck her armor side fairly amidships. There was a crash and scream of creaking

steel, and Repeller No. 7 rolled over to windward as if she had been struck by a heavy sea. In a moment she righted, and shot ahead, and, turning, presented her port side to the enemy. Instant examination of the armor on her other side showed that the two tanks of springs were uninjured, and that not an air buffer had exploded or failed to spring back to its normal length.

Firing from the Adamant now came thick and fast, the crab in obedience to signals turning her about so as to admit the firing of some heavy guns mounted amidships. Three enormous solid shot struck the repeller at different points on her starboard armor without inflicting damage, while the explosion of several shells which hit her had no more effect upon her elastic armor than the impact of the solid shot.

It was the desire of the syndicate not only to demonstrate to its own satisfaction the efficiency of its spring armor, but to convince Great Britain that her heaviest guns on her mightiest battle ships could have no effect upon its armored vessels. To prove the absolute superiority of their means of offense and defense was the supreme object of the syndicate. For this its members studied and worked by day and by night; for this they poured out their millions; for this they waged war. To prove what they claimed would be victory.

When Repeller No. 7 had sustained the heavy fire of the Adamant for about half an hour, it was considered that the strength of her armor had been sufficiently demonstrated; and, with a much lighter heart than when he had turned her broadside to the Adamant, her director gave orders that she should steam out of the range of the guns of the British ship. During the cannonade Crab J had quietly slipped away from the vicinity of the Adamant, and now joined the repeller.

The great ironclad battle ship, with her lofty sides plated with nearly two feet of solid steel, with her six great guns, each weighing more than a hundred tons, with her armament of other guns, machine cannon, and almost every appliance of naval warfare, with a small army of officers and men on board, was left in charge of Crab K, of which only a few square yards of armor of roof could be seen above the water. This little vessel now proceeded to tow southward her vast prize, uninjured, except that her rudder and propeller blades were broken and useless.

Although the engines of the crab were of enormous power, the progress made was slow, for the Adamant was being towed stern foremost. It would have been easier to tow the great vessel had the crab been attached to her bow, but a ram which extended many feet under water rendered it dangerous for a submerged vessel to attach itself in its vicinity.

During the night the repeller kept company, although at a considerable distance, with the captured vessel; and early the next morning her director prepared to send to the Adamant a boat with a flag of truce and a letter demanding the surrender and subsequent evacuation of the British ship. It was supposed that now, when the officers of the



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**Caswell, Massey & Co.,**

**Cod Liver Oil, Pepsin and Quinine.**

In Lung Affections resulting from La Grippe, this remedy is prescribed by the leading physicians of New York and this city.

**Quinine and Iron Tonic Wine.**

The tonic properties of Calappa Bark and Iron are well known. They are in this preparation combined in their most active form.

**Quinine Chocolates**

The numerous imitations of our Quinine Chocolates prove conclusively their merits. In chronic forms of malaria, characterized by headache, loss of appetite and general weakness, their use is especially indicated.

**Iodized Sarsaparilla.**

With the change of season a blood purifier is in many cases a necessity. In such cases the use of Iodized Sarsaparilla will be found to produce the best results.

**Caswell, Massey & Co.,**  
237 THAMES ST.

**\$2 and \$3**  
**CAFE**

**Balmorals**

**SEABURY'S**  
214 THAMES STREET.







## Recipes for the Table.

**ENGLISH BUTTER-PUNNING.**—An English butter-punning is made as follows: Pour a pint of milk over a slice of bread, crumbed. Stir in 10 to 15 teaspoonfuls of flour. Add the yolks of four eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, and finally the whites of four eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Beat the butter carefully, and stir into it a quart of green peas. Put the pudding in a greased tin, or the tin in a thick cloth which has been thoroughly greased and floured. Let it boil two hours. Serve it with an English brandy-sauce or an old-fashioned hard sauce.

**BEAN SHERBET.**—Crush one pound of berries, add them to one quart of water, one lemon sliced, and one teaspoonful of orange flavor, if you have it. Let these ingredients stand in an earthen bowl for three hours; then strain, squeezing all the juice out of the fruit. Dissolve one pound of powdered sugar in it, strain again, and put on the ice until ready to serve.

**BRUENHAY CREAM PIE.**—One pint of cream, two ounces powdered sugar, three eggs. Rub the cream through a sieve, beat the other ingredients well together, and just as the pie is ready for the oven stir in the cream, pour the whole into a plate lined with pastry. Cover with strips and bake.

**VERMICELLI SOUP.**—For eight people take a quarter of a pound of vermicelli, which is in boiling water to take off the taste of dust. Strain it, and throw it into some broth that is boiling, otherwise the vermicelli will stick together and cannot be separated unless crumbled into a thousand pieces. Mind, the vermicelli must be boiled in broth before you mix it with any of the sauce, and take care to break the vermicelli before you place it in the water, otherwise it will be in long pieces and unpleasant to serve up.

**VEGETABLE SOUP.**—Three carrots, four onions, four potatoes, one pint of cabbage, cut fine. Put on to stew with just enough water to cover, until the ingredients are tender. Then fill up with boiling water 20 minutes before serving. Add one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, beaten. Stir thick with flour, and add a little yeast powder. Boil for a few minutes before serving.

The love of money never makes anybody generous.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

Give a life room enough and it will run itself to death.

Smart Weed and Well-downs combined with the other ingredients used in the best of the world's medicine, make Carter's Little Liver Pills the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

The wife of a genius is generally a very lonely woman.

**A Safe Investment.** In one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of the Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free of charge. Dr. King's Medicine Co., 151 N. 2nd St., Cincinnati, O.

**DRUNKEN-LIQUOR HABIT.**—In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Williams' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure. Whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an absolute wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee and in their food. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and today believes that they are drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for particulars and a trial bottle of this confidence. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 151 N. 2nd St., Cincinnati, O.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castor.

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Countless cases of female complaints, such as leucorrhoea, ovarian troubles, organic diseases of the uterus or womb, displacements,

**Bearing-down Feeling,** causing pain, weight, and backache, inflammation, nervousness, have been permanently cured by

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

the only truly reliable and harmless remedy for all forms of female complaints. Its success is world-famous.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT, OR BY MAIL, IN CASE OF NEED, TO THE LADY WHO NEEDS IT. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LOWELL, MASS.

**Chestnuts and Fresh Nuts.**

A PASTORAL PASTIME.

"How does Maude like life in the country?"

"First rate; she's trimming grape vines this week."

"Really? What with, ribbon?"

CRUISING.

Ethel (showing her engagement ring):

"—Don't you admire his taste?"

Maude:—"Yes, so far as jewelry is concerned."

WHAT GIRL WOULD!

"Decline a man," the teacher cried, "the maiden colored red."

"Decline a man?" The pupil sighed, "I can't—I won't!" she said.

Customers:—"Here, waiter, I ordered a bowl of half and half. This isn't it!"

Waiter:—"Yes, sah, it's de very article."

Customers:—"What do you mean to tell me that is half milk and half cream?"

Waiter:—"No, sah, oh, no! Dat's half milk and half water, sah."

THE HAMMOCK GIRL.

The days are warm, with scent of fruit and flowers

The air is laden:

And in the hammock through the sun-

—dreams the maiden.

Sometimes she with a pout and frown

From dreams ambitious,

To grumble at the noise her mother

While washing dishes.

BUTTONHOLES MISS.

Dottie:—"Why does Miss. Passee address all her verses to the moon?"

Dick:—"Well, I suppose it's because the man up there is the only one who can't get away."

OUT FOR THE SEASIDE.

Her trunks are packed with silk attire,

With dainty gloves and boots,

But in an envelope she mails

Her summer bathing suit.

"The hammock girl is in full swing."

Mr. Man. I. Sees:—"George, what do you think of that bathing suit on that O. V. symph?"

Mrs. Vail:—"Oh, it's good as far as it goes."

NOT SO AT BLOCK ISLAND.

Landlord of Clarence:—"Where are all the young ladies this morning?"

Head Waiter:—"Out on the water, killing a shark."

Landlord:—"Killing a shark? That's curious pastime for young ladies."

Head Waiter:—"It's a man eating shark, you know, and they're afraid he'll get hold of the only man that's here."

HOW UTTERLY UTTER.

"Oh, Jack!" the maiden eager cried,

"I'm learning billiard law."

For pa has just been teaching me "The follow," English, "draw."

"Don't know what hissing is?" I asked,

In accents calm and slow,

And heard the blushing maid reply,

"Well, not in billiards, no."

## PUBLIC LAWS OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND—PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1892.

## CHAPTER 102.

(Passed May 26, 1892.)

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 102 of the Public Laws, entitled "An Act in addition to Chapter 28 of the Public Statutes, of the State of Rhode Island, to create a method of commissioning officers of the Rhode Island Militia who shall have performed continuous service in the same for a period of ten years, and to bestow service medals upon such enlisted men as shall have completed seven consecutive years of service."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. Section 4 of Chapter 102 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. In recognition of honorable service to the Rhode Island Militia, every commissioned officer, and every enlisted man who shall have performed continuous service in the same for a period of ten years, and to bestow service medals upon such enlisted men as shall have completed seven consecutive years of service."

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 103.

(Passed May 26, 1892.)

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 103 of the Public Laws, entitled "An Act in addition to Chapter 28 of the Public Statutes, of the State of Rhode Island, to create a method of commissioning officers of the Rhode Island Militia who shall have performed continuous service in the same for a period of ten years, and to bestow service medals upon such enlisted men as shall have completed seven consecutive years of service."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. The following proposition shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 28 of the Public Laws:

"Shall the General Assembly be authorized and directed to provide for the issue of State bonds in an amount not to exceed the sum of \$1,500,000, of which sum as may be necessary to be applied to the purchase of a site for, and the erection and completion of, a new State House?"

CHAPTER 104.

(Passed May 26, 1892.)

AN ACT providing for the election of the State Auditor, and for the election of the State Treasurer, and for the election of the State Comptroller, and for the election of the State Engineer, and for the election of the State Surveyor, and for the election of the State Assessor, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Prison, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Hospital, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Lunatic Asylum, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Almshouse, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Reformatory, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Penitentiary, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Prison, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Hospital, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Lunatic Asylum, and for the election of the State Commissioner of the State Almshouse, and 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**Symptoms.**—Distress or oppression after eating, acid eructations, belching up of gas or acid, loss of appetite and strength, nausea, headache, palpitation, sallow complexion, depressed spirits, hideous dreams, and a multitude of other miseries too well known to the average American.

To us science has never given a remedy for this distressing disorder, but Nature has given to the untutored Indian a never-failing remedy. It is undeniable that Nature provides for every want of man and beast; and, through the noble Kickapoo tribe of Indians, she has given us a vegetable compound of herbs, roots, barks, and flowers, called

## Kickapoo Indian Sagwa

which is unfailing in its cure of all digestive and blood disorders. Indigestion and Dyspepsia are frequently caused by impure blood. Sagwa is Nature's own blood purifier and regulator of the human system.

"Dearly Beloved,"  
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**Kickapoo Indian Oil**  
kills pain instantly, and cures inflammatory diseases. 25 cents.

PRINCESS KICKAPOO.

"Pure Blood, Perfect Health."

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Now is Your Chance.

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PIANO,

in good order, with cover and stool, for

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in monthly installments of \$5, or

\$45 cash. Call and examine,

28 Clarke Street

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Extra Inducement

TO PUT

KIN CHUN

TEA

Before the People

WE SHALL

GIVE AWAY

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Pony Team

In the Country.

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Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil

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Is absolutely pure and

is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It

has more than three times the

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Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar.

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nomic, costing less than one

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For the next 30 days we offer our entire

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Comprising the best goods and styles to be  
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percent. less than our regular prices. This  
we do in order to make room for our Spring  
and Summer styles, which we will receive  
about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of  
our goods to be the best and to give general  
satisfaction.

McLENNAN BROTHERS,

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MERCURY BUILDING.

NEW

Spring Woollens.

HENRY D. SPOONER,

200 THAMES STREET.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall being London—Despi-

cable Thieving Methods Practised by

Shipping Agents—Old Acquaintances

Rescued—A Sunday with Dr. Spurgeon

at the Tabernacle—Interesting Labor

Meeting—Buffalo Bill and His Wild

West.

(BY HON. NICHOLAS HALL.)

LONDON, May 11, 1892.

Tuesday, April 26, was passed in re-

ceiving our trunks, which had been for-

warded from Colombo, Jamaica and

Cairo, by Messrs. Henry S. King &amp; Co.,

Colonial bankers and forwarding agents.

The agent of the firm at Cairo refused

to receive my trunk for shipment unless

it was first boxed at my expense, as other-

wise, he said, there would be great risk

of its being broken open and plundered.

I imagine my surprise on taking it out of

its box at London to find that the box

had been broken and the greater part of

the more valuable contents stolen. The

box acted as a cover for a successful

robbery, as if an unboxed trunk had

been broken open, the next person who

saw it would have discovered that

something was wrong, and the thief

might have been caught. I am not cer-

tain that it was not robbed in the for-

warding office the night I left it there.

How could the agent tell just morning

whether it was intact or not, inside the

box? The robber might have taken the

trunk out bodily and put back the same

weight of dirt, and who would have

been the wiser? It may prove that there

is no redress for the loss, but I have

written the American consul at Cairo

to advise my countrymen not to have

trunks boxed. I have also written the

forwarding company, both at London

and Cairo, warning them that they have

more trunks boxed, and explaining my

loss. The trunks from Colombo and

Jamaica were not enclosed, and came

through all right. We also inspected

our large mail and domiciled ourselves

in an excellent private boarding house,

our rooms being of good size, with fire

in an open grate which makes things

seem very pleasant when we return

after being out all day in London fog

and rain. We were advised to locate

here by an English lady who, with her

daughter, accompanied us on our Egyp-

tian trip, and we are more than pleased

at our accommodations.

The next day we met Mr. J. P. Shorey,

a fellow passenger on the City of Rome

in 1888, who assisted us in obtaining

seats at the Metropolitan Tabernacle,

where Mr. Spurgeon was then holding

meetings of great interest. Mr. Shorey,

who is now in business in London, was

born in Maine, and is a friend of Mr.

John H. Milne, editor of the Fall River

News. He inquired about Mr. Milne,

and we in turn asked about Mr. Pier-

son, the Philadelphia clergyman who so

ably assisted Mr. Spurgeon in 1888.

We learned that Dr. Pierson was still

at the Tabernacle, so we decided to hear

him again, if possible, the following

Sunday.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday we

spent in shopping, and similar employ-

ments. Our boarding-house is just off

Oxford street, where some 10,000 cars

pass daily, giving us full opportunity

to choose a line to any part of London.

Sunday morning, May 1, we went to

the Tabernacle, and were fortunate in

obtaining seats wherein we could listen

in comfort to Mr. Pierson's all-discourse

from the entire xth chapter of

Matthew as a text. He first read the

chapter, commenting upon each verse

as he proceeded, occupying 25 minutes;

after which he preached one hour from

the chapter generally, and gave notice

that the discourse would be concluded

on the following Sunday. We liked the

sermon very much, and were sorry it

was not longer. The Psalm—

"Oh that Thy statutes every hour

Might dwell upon my mind,"

having been sung, Dr. Pierson said that

this story should really be called "The  
Parable of the Seed," as the soil was  
well upon more particularly than the  
seed. The good seed had within the  
most precious gems in the universe.  
Jesus Christ is the kernel, and even the  
word of God is only the seed that  
in the first-mentioned soil the seed got  
no hold; in the second it got no root;  
in the third it got no room, and so yielded  
no fruit; in the fourth it got a hold,  
took root, had room, and bore fruit.The obstacles in the first case were a  
dull ear, a dull mind, and a dull heart.  
The ear is dull because the mind is dull  
and the heart is dull, and the heart is  
dull because the mind is dull and the  
ear is dull. Among the Devil's birds we  
find the seed after it is broadcast, is  
"mirth." Sometimes a man will nudge  
another in church, or one girl will nudge  
another, and then a titter will  
follow. This bird of frivolity laughs  
away an impression, and turns aside the  
truth of God by something light as vani-  
lly. Another bird is "criticism," which  
pecks at the minister's appearance,  
the cut of his hair and coat, his  
pronunciation, or his lack of correct  
language. If, instead of talking about  
the minister and his sermon in such a  
frivolous or critical way, all would get  
alone with God, and ask a blessing on  
the discourse, how many a sinner of the  
devil would go away with empty beak!To the story around the world a man  
who can stand the ridicule of his  
companions, but has so much regard  
for their opinion that he forsakes the  
regard and good opinion of God. Some-  
times a man will stand up and not  
against their own faults that offer a bait  
to them and draw them back from God  
into the world.The soil where the thorns sprang up  
reminded him of many people in the  
church who are Christians, but who  
yield no ripe fruit. They are honest,  
honorable and upright, but they are  
neither givers nor self-denying servants  
of the cause of God. Believers neither  
in home nor in foreign missions, from  
ten thousand of them you could not  
gather a quart of kernels.The fruitful believer must recognize  
that the precious seed sown in the  
heart is the gift of God, which, if with-  
drawn, can not be replaced by man. If  
he wishes the seed of God to take root  
in the heart, he must consent to the  
ploughshare going through the soil.  
Welcome the providences that alarm us,  
because that brings us near to death,  
if it turns the dry, trodden path into  
a furrowed field.If one seed of four sown for God  
reaches the good soil, it is all that the  
parable justifies us in expecting. We  
should learn a lesson from the mislan-  
guage of Judson who labored ten years with-  
out despondency, although he won but  
eighteen converts.As we crossed Blackfriars Bridge, on  
our return from church, we saw on  
both sides large bodies of workmen  
with their banners flying to the breeze  
from ordinary color-staves, or from long  
poles, each carried by two men and sup-  
ported by two more ahead and two be-  
hind holding staves attached to the top  
of the poles. So many people thronged  
the streets that the tracks of horse  
cars, etc., were roped off to allow the  
regular conveyances to pass. Yet this  
we but one of many gatherings of  
laborers preparing to give a demon-  
stration at Hyde Park at half-past two  
when a general demonstration was to  
occur in favor of an eight-hour day.Of course we attended, and I will try  
to give an idea of the meeting, for  
surely the face of the giant clock in the  
Tower at St. Stephen's never looked  
down before upon such an array of  
human beings in peaceful concourse,  
nor did Big Ben ever before ring out  
the hour so many times the number of  
600,000 of the inhabitants of Greater  
London were there when we arrived,  
while suburban contingents of trade  
societies were still pouring in their  
thousands. From Blackfriars to West-  
minster was one vast sea of humanity,  
bands playing and banners waving, and  
on one street a mile or more of closely  
packed vehicles. And still the re-  
inforcements poured in, ever more bands  
in active war, more flying banners,  
and more men and women marching  
four abreast closing in compact ranks  
until the dense throng extended almost  
to the houses of Parliament.An eminent writer says: "From an  
experience of popular demonstrations  
in many lands, nowhere have I seen  
two such sights as were conspicuous to  
every observer—the decorum and good-  
nature of the masses, and the entire  
absence of anything of a hostile or  
language of contention on the part of the  
populace. It is but just and true to  
say that in no other capital in the world,  
so far as I am aware—America not ex-  
cepted—could such a gathering have  
been held, marked by the same spirit.  
There was none of that feeling abroad  
that actuated the popular mind in July,  
1888, when the Hyde Park railings were  
torn down, nor later still, when the  
Trafalgar Square disturbances occurred."A rowing trade was done by dealers  
in fruits, nuts and non-intoxicating  
drinks. Not a drunken person was to  
be seen.  
Tom Mann soon appeared, leading the  
Dockers, who were given the post of  
honor. The next body bore aloft a  
red banner inscribed: "The Labour  
Church, Right is Might, Work is Worth-  
ship." Society after society followed,  
and more than a thousand banners  
were floating, nearly all of silk, of all  
shades and hues, fringed and flower-  
draped, artistic all, and usually expen-  
sive. Some cost a hundred pounds  
apiece. Among the many mottoes were:  
"We fight for our Rights," "United we  
stand, divided we fall," "Educate, Agi-  
tate, Organize," "Excelsior!" "We  
work to live, don't live to work," "Wil-  
liam Morris," "Defence, not defiance,"  
"Sussex," "Never more boys to be  
slaves," "All men are brothers," "It  
is our duty to help one another," "The  
bill is in the House—they must pass it  
or we will," and one which pleased us  
most of all—  
"Rise if you will, but don't lose your breath;  
Work like a man, but don't work to death."The Marseillaise was the favorite  
tune, often less frequently played be-  
cause of "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay." "Hill  
Tidley Hili," "See the Conquering Hero  
Come," "Ask a Policeman," "Scots  
Wha Hae," "Wallace Died," and "Men  
of Harlech."Amusing episodes were frequent. A  
young man explained to his best girl  
that the statue of Achilles represented  
with great fidelity the Duke of Wellin-  
gton as he appeared at Waterloo. "But  
where's his clothes?" was the doubt-  
ing rejoinder. "Can't you see he's  
fought 'em off?" asked the young man  
in a confident surprise.  
"Oh, no, you are a buff," said a  
little girl who to a woman blooming  
in many colored ribbons, flowery bon-  
net and radiant shawl, "you'll be get-  
ting a sweethearth!" "What about me?"  
asked her father, with a grim  
smile. "Oh! you're only her husband,"  
said the precocious minx.  
"Don't you see there are women  
here?" said an old man to a rough,  
"and if you're not quiet I'll make you."  
"Yes, and we'll help you," chimed in a  
dozen voices.  
From sixteen platforms were deliv-  
ered stirring but conservative addresses,  
the speakers including Ben. Tillett, Tom  
Mann, John Burns, M. Rochefort, Mrs.  
Cunningham-Graham, a Russian  
named Volaki, who had escaped fromSiberia, J. Timmas, Rev. Stewart Hast-  
ings, William Outwick, and J. O. Bailey, a  
Socialist.  
Their case, as they present it, is  
briefly this. The leading demand of  
laborers, which today forces itself on  
the attention alike of the willing and  
unwilling, is the rapidly growing inter-  
national movement in favor of an eight-  
hour day. This has come about not so  
much from the conviction that the  
present hours are injurious to health,  
though that is too often true; not so  
much from the theory that shorter  
hours mean higher wages, though that  
theory, they claim, is in the main  
sound; but from the strongly felt de-  
sire for additional opportunities for  
self-cultivation and the enjoyment of  
life.Men and women who toil for wages  
are everywhere growing tired of being  
only working animals. They wish to  
enjoy as well as to labor; to pluck the  
fruits, as well as to dig the soil; to  
wear as well as to weave. They are  
eager for opportunity to see more of  
the great world in which they live—a  
world of which many of them hear only  
from books. On all sides there is an  
expansion of life. New possibilities of  
enjoyment are being discovered. Intel-  
lectual, as daily opening for the masses.  
New aspirations are surging up.  
Hence in all classes the demand for  
leisure grows keener and keener. Both  
men and women are growing daily  
more conscious of the cruelty of a  
system which condemns them to a bar-  
ren broken round of monotonous toil.  
"Work we will," they say in effect,  
if it is to be worth while. For we know  
that in return the wage of our  
work, not mere money wages, but that  
by itself is useless, but the power  
and opportunity to enjoy the advan-  
tages which the labor of us all has  
created."What a sight was there when at half  
past five o'clock, the exercises were  
brought to a close. The sun glorified  
the hundreds of dancing banners, and  
brightened the myriad colors of uni-  
forms and ladies' apparel, while the  
prodigious concourse melted away so  
rapidly, and yet with so much order  
and good nature that, except for the  
unusual bustle in the leading thorough-  
fares, one would not realize from casu-  
al observation that anything remarkable  
had occurred.Monday noon, May 2, I called at the  
Legation of the United States, 123 Vic-  
toria street, with little expectation of  
seeing our minister, as the day was  
quite rainy. But in five minutes from  
the time my card was sent in, I was  
 ushered into the presence of Hon. Rob-  
ert T. Lincoln, who attends closely to  
the details of the Legation, I after-  
wards learned, regardless of the

